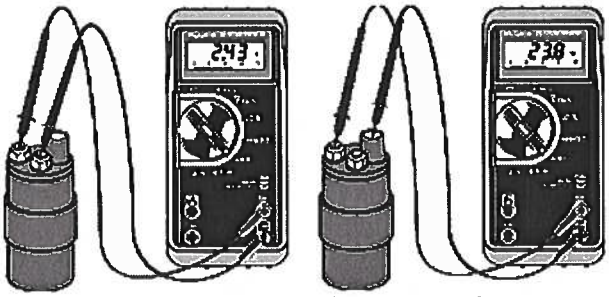
Ignition Coils

Fluke analog/digital multimeters will measure from tenths of an ohm (.01_ on the Fluke 88) up to 32 million ohms, making ignition tests easy to interpret. Analog meters usually can't measure less than 1 ohm.



Click on graphic to view larger image.

Fig 12 - Measuring Internal Coil Resistance *If you suspect a malfunctioning ignition coil, check the resistance of primary and secondary windings. Do this when the coil is hot, and again when it is cold. Also measure from the case to each connector.*
The primary windings should have a very low resistance, typically from a few tenths of an ohm to a few ohms. The secondary windings have a higher resistance, typically in the 10,000 to 13,000 ohm range. To get the actual figures for a specific coil, check the manufacturer's specs. But as a rule of thumb, primary windings range from a few tenths of an ohm to a few ohms, and secondary winding may be 10 ohms or more.

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